

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز بوليتيكية يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Arab League delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab League delegation Wednesday arrived in Amman to join a delegation headed by His Majesty King Hussein which would visit the Soviet Union and China. The delegation included Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta and Tunisian Foreign Minister Ali Badi Kaid Al Sabi. Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and senior ministry officials received the visiting Arab team.

Habib ends talks with Fahd

RABAT (R) — Special American Middle East envoy Philip Habib left Wednesday after talks with King Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia in the central Moroccan city of Fez, the Moroccan News Agency M.A.P. said. American Embassy officials would give no details of Mr. Habib's talks, nor any information about his next destination. Morocco's Information Ministry said he would confer with King Hassan II of Morocco on Dec. 6, indicating that the American envoy would return here next week. Mr. Habib came here after a Middle East tour including visits to Israel, Syria, Jordan and Egypt to arrange negotiations for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. King Fahd has been on a private visit to Morocco for over a week.

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Times criticises British Mideast policy

LONDON (R) — Britain will not make much of a contribution to Middle East peace progress if it avoids talking to one of the parties in dispute, the Times of London said Wednesday. The newspaper was commenting on the Arab League's decision not to send a delegation to London to seek a peace plan because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's apparent reluctance to receive a Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) member of it. "British policy remains that ministers will not meet PLO representatives until they renounce violence and recognise the right of Israel to exist," the Times editorial said. It went on: "When the Arabs insisted, she was willing to allow (Foreign Secretary) Mr. Pym to see the full delegation, if it would agree to Britain putting out a statement saying that the Palestinians would renounce any Israeli recognition of their rights and that the Arabs confirmed their rejection of terrorism."

U.S. may send more troops to Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said Wednesday the United States may have to consider providing more troops for an expanded international peace force in Lebanon. The State Department's number two official told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he could not specify how large the increase might be. Mr. Dam criticized Israel's insistence that some of the talks on withdrawing its forces from Lebanon along with Syrian and Palestinian forces take place in Jerusalem. Israel claims the city as its capital despite opposition from Arabs and others. "Wrangling over procedures must end and substantive negotiations must begin," he said.

Israeli planes kill Soviet experts in Lebanon

BRUSSELS (R) — Israeli planes wiped out a team of Soviet experts trying to extract technological secrets from a crashed Israeli F-4 plane in Lebanon last summer, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday. The official said he did not know how many Russians were killed, but some reports said there may have been 11 of them. The incident occurred after an F-4 had been shot down during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said. Other Israeli planes destroyed the aircraft on the ground to prevent United States and Israeli technology falling into Soviet hands. A Soviet team had been examining the wreckage at the time, he said. The official did not disclose the date or the exact location of the incident.

17 Kurds arrested in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Security forces have rounded up 17 alleged members of a clandestine Kurdish organization in Adana, southern Turkey, military authorities said in Ankara Wednesday. They said militants of the illegal "Rizgar" (Liberation) Organisation were trying to found a Socialist Kurdish state in Turkey by force of arms. During searches of the houses of the 17 people arrested, 440 rounds of ammunition, a photo-copying machine and illegal propaganda, he officials said.

Britain tightens security around leading figures

LONDON (R) — Security around leading British political figures has been tightened Wednesday after a bomb sent to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher exposed gaps in the system. Government sources said Mrs. Thatcher ordered a urgent review of security at her official London residence, 10 Downing Street, following Tuesday's incident in which her office manager was slightly injured by an incendiary device concealed in a package addressed to the prime minister.

King to lead Arab team to Moscow today

MOSCOW (R) — An Arab League committee led by King Hussein is due to arrive in Moscow Thursday to discuss a pan-Arab Middle East peace plan with Kremlin leaders.

The Soviet Union has already indicated clear-cut support for the plan, saying that it coincides with Moscow's own plan which calls for an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Diplomats said the talks in Moscow were likely to touch on a reported new formula between Jordanians and Palestinians, which states that talks with the United States could be conducted by a joint delegation of Jordanians and Palestinians approved by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan.

A PLO official said in Amman on Monday that the idea had been a major topic in this week's talks between King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. King Hussein would use his planned visit to Washington in late December to ask President Reagan whether he would be willing to meet such a delegation, he added.

Diplomats in the Middle East have long said that dialogue between the Palestinians and the United States is vital to peace efforts, but Washington has insisted it will not have direct contact with the PLO unless the organisation recognizes Israel.

President Reagan's Middle East peace proposals do not mention an independent Palestinian state, a PLO demand for which the Soviet Union has expressed its support. The Arab League committee was set up at a summit in Fez to outline the peace plan to the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Its members include the foreign ministers of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria and Jordan, and a PLO representative.

The Arab League committee has already visited Washington and Paris and is due to visit Peking on Dec. 6. Political sources in London said a visit to Britain was called off because Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to receive a PLO representative.

Jordan experiments direct dialling system

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's international switching centre has been put in operation on an experimental basis. Minister of Communications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben announced here Wednesday.

He said that initially callers can make direct calls to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, the United States, Britain and France. The international telephone exchange system will at the beginning be available for subscribers in Amman, Sweileh and Wadi Seer but the system will be gradually expanded to include other governorates as well, he said.

According to Dr. Zaben, each call through the new system will be automatically recorded on magnetic tapes along with the telephone number of the subscriber and the duration and date of the call for billing purposes. Director of the Telecommunications Department

Mohammad Shahed Ismail said that the access "code" to the International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) is 13 which should be dialed first, followed by the other country's code, then the area code within that country and then the subscriber number.

For subscribers connected to the two mobile exchanges within the Amman area and whose numbers start with 33 or 43 the access code to the ISD is 00.

Fanfani forms new Italian government

ROME (R) — Veteran Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani Wednesday formed Italy's 43rd post-war government, naming a new cabinet that shares broad continuity with the outgoing Republican-led administration.

The four-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals put new men into key economic ministries. But the cabinet leaves 12 portfolios in unchanged hands, including Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, Defence Minister Lelio Lagorio, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni and Justice Minister Clelio Darida.

Excluded from the government were the former treasury and finance ministers, Christian Democrat Nino Andreatta and Socialist Rino Formica, whose public wrangling triggered the resignation of outgoing Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

They were succeeded by 39-year-old Christian Democrat economist Giovanni Goria, relatively unknown, at the Treasury Ministry and prominent Socialist economist Francesco Forte, 53, at the Ministry of Finance.

Israel announces new plans for settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Ignoring U.S. and West European appeals, Israel Wednesday announced a new stage in its programme for settling Jews in the occupied West Bank.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikhail Dekel told the Knesset (parliament) economics committee that construction would soon start on an urban project and four rural outposts near the Arab town of Jenin.

He said the government expected the Jewish population in the West Bank to triple within the next three years and reach 75,000. Prime Minister Menachem Begin has repeatedly said he will resist American and West European pressure to halt the settlement drive.

Two days ago, he rejected an appeal by Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Elleman-Jensen, current president of the European Community's Council of Ministers, to halt Jewish settlement of the West Bank.

Mr. Dekel said the government was encouraging the construction of a new kind of settlement. Instead of small villages providing employment for most of their inhabitants, it was now planning suburban neighbourhoods close to the main population centres inside Israel.

These suburbs were becoming very popular with ordinary Israelis and a number of large companies had expressed interest in building special neighbourhoods for their employees, he added.

Israel currently has some 110 settlements in the West Bank.

Senate committee votes for more aid to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. senate subcommittee Wednesday approved extra foreign aid for Israel which an administration official said would undercut President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

Senator Mark Hatfield read a comment from President Reagan's National Security Adviser, William Clark, saying the peace effort would be hurt by an extra \$475 million allowed for Israel in a foreign aid appropriation bill the subcommittee approved.

In the present atmosphere in the Middle East, any significant add-on will undercut the president's peace initiative, the memorandum said.

The \$11.5 billion bill would provide a total \$2.8 billion for Israel, including \$910 million in economic aid, 125 million more than Mr. Reagan requested.

The other \$1.7 billion is in loans for military purchases. The bill would remit \$850 million worth of these, 350 million more than Mr. Reagan asked.

Mr. Clark's comment, written on a calling card to Senator Hatfield, did not say why the add-on would hurt peace efforts.

But congressional sources said the White House was worried the \$910 million in economic aid might anger Egypt, which supports the president's peace initiative.

Mr. Reagan had requested \$750 million for Egypt, which the senate subcommittee approved. This was only a little less than the \$785 million requested for Israel.

Senator Hatfield, an Oregon Republican and chairman of the parent Senate Appropriations Committee, read Mr. Clark's comment to buttress his own argument against increasing U.S. aid to Israel.

"This would give a signal that the subcommittee supports (Israel's) invasion of Lebanon and supports the continued occupation of Lebanon (by Israel)," Senator Hatfield said.

He also said the \$11.5-billion appropriation bill included too much aid for defence and too little for humanitarian programmes.

Hassan, Sarvath return

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath returned to Amman Wednesday evening at the end of their private visits to West Germany, Britain, and the Netherlands. The visits lasted seven days.

Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath were met at the airport by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Oattani, and the ambassadors of Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands in Jordan.

Saudi minister arrives in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal arrived in Amman Wednesday to join the Arab League seven member committee that will make visits to the Soviet Union and China to explain a peace plan adopted by the Fez Arab summit.

In a reply to Mr. Haddad's speech Mr. Arar expressed high appreciation of the Iraqi forces' struggle against Iran. "These forces actually safeguarded the Arab land, and Nation, and defend Iraqi territory against hegemonistic trends the Iranian leadership pursues," Mr. Arar said.

Mr. Arar and his accompanying delegation arrived in Baghdad on Wednesday for a visit lasting for several days.

Mubarak, Gandhi discuss Middle East

NEW DELHI (R) — Egypt and India, two of the world's leading non-aligned states, Wednesday held intensive discussions on the Middle East and the role the Non-Aligned Movement could play in easing global tensions.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, visiting India prior to the summit meeting of non-aligned states to be held here in March, had lengthy talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Delegations from the two sides headed by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao held separate talks covering both international affairs and bilateral relations, Indian officials said.

Egyptian spokesman Osama El-Baz, chief foreign policy adviser to the president, said the intention was to reinvigorate the special relationship between India and Egypt, both founding members of the 97-member Non-Aligned Movement.

India is to take over the chairmanship of the organisation at the meeting in Delhi.



Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pose for a photo Wednesday at the start of their talks in New Delhi (A.P. Wirephoto)

He expected the question to be high on the agenda of the Delhi meeting.

An Indian spokesman said the Egyptians and Indians had conducted a detailed review of the Middle East, including Franco-Egyptian proposals and other suggestions for a Palestinian settlement.

Mr. Baz said Egypt had not been seeking Indian endorsement of the Franco-Egyptian plan, although the Indian side welcomed it as one of the possible routes to a settlement.

Speculation had mounted that Egypt and France were trying to get Indian backing for the plan, which calls for mutual recognition of Palestinian rights and Israel's existence. The speculation stemmed from the successive visits here of French President Francois Mitterrand and Mr. Mubarak.

Kennedy refuses to seek presidential nomination

WASHINGTON (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy has decided not to seek the U.S. presidency in 1984, bowing to the wishes of his family, Kennedy aides said Wednesday.

The 50-year-old Massachusetts Democrat, considered the front runner for his party's presidential nomination, was scheduled to announce his decision publicly at a news conference later Wednesday (1630 GMT).

Before that event, however, aides said privately that the senator had reached the decision on the urging of his three children and other family members.

The news stunned political professionals in both major U.S. parties and none more so than President Reagan, the man Democrats assume they will have to beat if they are to recapture the White House from the Republicans in 1984.

In Brasilia, where he was opening a South American tour, Mr. Reagan was asked whether Mr. Kennedy's decision surprised him.

"In a word, yes," the president replied.

Withdrawal of Mr. Kennedy, youngest brother of the late President John Kennedy and last of the political Kennedy clan, threw the Democratic nomination race wide open.

Initial assessment of political experts was that former Vice President Walter Mondale was now clearly the man to beat, but that Senator John Glenn of Ohio, ex-astronaut and hero of America's early manned space programme, would also have more room to mount a strong challenge.

"I think Walter Mondale and John Glenn now step up head to head against each other," former top Carter aide Robert Strauss said in a television interview.

Although no one has yet formally declared his candidacy, a number of prominent Democratic senators have been campaigning unofficially, including Gary Hart of Colorado, Ernest Hollings of South Carolina and Alan Cranston of California.

Party officials said they expected former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota, the party's 1972 presidential nominee, and Congressman Morris Udall of Arizona might be among those soon joining the field.

Mr. Kennedy, who was easily defeated for the nomination by Mr. Carter two years ago, tested the waters so carefully this year with private polling that political experts on all sides had assumed he would run again.

Though the official explanation awaited Mr. Kennedy's own news conference, associates said they understood it was family pressures and not outside political evidence that decided him.

Various aides said that the Kennedy family gathered at the family compound in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, over the recent U.S. Thanksgiving holiday and advised the senator nearly unanimously that he should not run this time around.

As heir to the political base and image built by brothers John and Robert, who was assassinated during his own presidential run in 1968, Mr. Kennedy came under heavy party pressure to run in 1968, 1972 and 1976.

He refused until 1980, when his abortive challenge to Mr. Carter left the party badly divided for the general election.

LOCAL NEWS

New cement factory to start production by middle of '84

AMMAN (Petra) — The South Cement Company (SCC) is expected to start operations by the middle of 1984, SCC Director Hisham Al Khatib announced Wednesday.

He said that the factory which so far cost JD 75 million is expected to have an overall cost of JD 110 million when it goes into full operations by the end of 1984.

The company has acquired a JD 40 million loan to finance the purchase of equipment for the factory and most of the projects capital has now been secured, Dr. Khatib said.

The factory, being built in Rashidieh, will not cause pollution

problems, he said.

Inhabitants of the region, Dr. Khatib said, will have job opportunities that will help to promote their cultural and social standards.

The company will be offering financial contributions to various schools, sports and cultural centres in Rashidieh and Tafleh, Dr. Khatib added.

He explained that the factory's production will largely be mar-

keted abroad, especially in Arab countries since the Fuheis cement factory will shortly be able to meet Jordan's requirements of cement.

The new factory's production of cement is expected to earn the country some JD 30 million by 1985 and this will double in the following year at current international prices, Dr. Khatib said.

He said geological surveys and cement prospecting operations conducted by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) have proved the presence of large reserves of cement at Rashidieh sufficient for the next 50 years, and the decision to build the new factory has been based on the NRA report.

CAEU to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The projected activities of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in 1983 and the agenda of the CAEU's 39th session in January will be discussed by a CAEU meeting which opened in Amman Wednesday.

During the two-day meeting, deputy representatives of CAEU member states will also be reviewing the implementation of the council's earlier resolutions and the economic conditions in the occupied Arab territories.

Addressing the opening session, CAEU Secretary-General Fakhri Qaddouri said that the "Arab World is passing through a critical stage and this requires from all Arab countries to adhere to try to implement the resolutions passed by the Amman Arab summit especially those pertaining to economic projects."

TCC signs agreement to expand phone links

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and a Japanese company Wednesday signed an agreement for expanding the existing microwave telephone exchange and creating 1,260 new international telephone lines.

The JD 2.25 million agreement was signed for the TCC by its Board Director and Minister of Communications Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben and for a representative of the Japanese company whose identity was not disclosed.

According to TCC Director-General Mohammad Shahed Ismail, the Jordanian government will provide JD 250,000 and the rest of the project's cost will be covered by a Japanese loan.

The project, to be carried out in 13 months, entails the construction of a central microwave exchange that will link the satellite station in Bak'aa with the Abdali communications centre through Suweileh, Mr. Ismail said.

The new expansion, he added, will also boost Jordan Television's satellite-relayed programmes.

Industrial training course ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on technology and designing industrial programmes for petrochemicals, fertilisers and oil products ended at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) here Wednesday.

Participants in the five-week course heard lectures and carried out practical work on the subjects under the supervision of specialists from Jordan and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECA) which organised the course in cooperation with the RSS.

The 30 participants represented petrochemical industries in the Arab World.

At a special ceremony held at the conclusion of the course RSS Director-General Albert Butros presented awards to the participants. Several ECWA officials were present at the ceremony.

USAID reviews 30 years of development in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Walter Bollinger, said Wednesday that "Jordan has achieved an impressive high level of economic development over the last 30 years."

Speaking at a press conference held Wednesday at the American Cultural Centre to mark the 30th year of cooperation between the U.S. and Jordan, Mr. Bollinger added that "Jordan ranks among the upper 10 per cent of countries which USAID assists."

Mr. Bollinger talked about USAID-assisted projects in Jordan since the agency set up an office here in 1952.

When it first came to Jordan the USAID was called Point IV, referring the fourth point President Harry Truman made in his 1949 inaugural address in which he discussed economic aid programmes to developing countries.

In 1961 the USAID was founded to carry out the objectives of Point IV.

"The main objective of the agency is to provide economic assistance to developing countries in order to raise the standard of life of people and try to solve economic problems that face their growth," Mr. Bollinger said.

During the 30 years of USAID work in Jordan, it carried out, jointly with the Jordanian government and private enterprises, projects in different economic spheres. The attention of USAID was focused on conducting studies and experiments on water resources in Jordan.

"Studies and surveys started in 1952 and a master plan was drawn up for the development of water resources in the Jordan Valley which seemed to offer the best possibilities for agricultural development," Mr. Bollinger said.

The USAID financed many activities within the framework of a Jordan Valley plan that included the building of the East Ghor Canal completed in 1964. The canal was later extended so that now 210,000 dunums are receiving irrigation water. The agency also conducted studies to evaluate the quantity of underground water.

Mr. Bollinger described the discovery of water springs at Al Mukheibeh as a "great and significant development" but said that "the water scarcity problem in Jordan is far from solved."

The USAID have also assisted in carrying out educational and health services programmes.

Santoshi -- new Indian ambassador

AMMAN (J.T.) — Pyare Lal Santoshi, the new Indian ambassador to Jordan who arrived in the country last week, has more than 30 years of diplomatic experience behind him.

Mr. Santoshi, who obtained a degree in law and diploma in public administration in the northern Indian city of Lucknow, joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1953.

He has served in various capacities in Indian diplomatic missions in Morocco, France, Bangladesh, Singapore, Thailand and before being assigned to Jordan he was serving as minister at the Indian embassy in Cairo. In many occasions Mr. Santoshi also served as head of missions for brief periods.



Pyare Lal Santoshi

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A simple question of talent

If there is a great number of painters in Amman we would be the last ones to complain.

But we find it strange to have a shower of invitation cards to painting exhibitions and one is led to believe that everyone in Jordan is an artist.

Before even knowing the standard of the artist dozens of persons flock to the exhibition (which are sometimes held in deluxe hotels) and as people generally want to encourage arts in the country many buy the paintings exhibited.

All this is very good except that it would be preferable especially in the artistic field, to start by the very bottom and not from the top. Before giving the painter the right to stage an exhibition where hundreds of persons would be invited and before the media start to play up the talents of the artist and incessantly broadcast or print the day of the exhibition such things as "Remember today the exhibition of X at Y..." or "Don't forget to pass by the hotel Y today and see the exhibition of X..." it would be much better for the artist to prove his or her talent. One should take into consideration the fact that all the persons who go to such exhibitions are not necessarily connoisseurs. Exhibition-goers should first be helped and guided and they should not be shown everything that is done.

Why can't we have a sort of art commission that would study the works and classify them? It would only be after the approval of this commission that an artist would be allowed to hold an exhibition. This would help us see and enjoy those exhibitions that we like best.

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles Baqa'een family

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday delegated Royal Court Secretary General Yusef Buran to convey his sympathy to the family of Baqa'een on the death of Ghaleb Baqa'een. Mr. Baqa'een, who served in several government posts, the last being chief engineer at Amman Municipality, died in a road accident near Tafleh Tuesday. The last Mr. Baqa'een had also held the post of assistant to Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni and director of the Amman Urban Region Planning Department.

W. German team meets Adnan Badran

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing five West German universities Wednesday met with Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran to discuss cultural and scientific cooperation between their universities and Yarmouk University. Also discussed was the subjects of exchanging teachers and students visits as well as publications between the two sides. The meeting was attended by a number of Yarmouk University deans and officials. The West German delegation represented the universities of Heidelberg, Cologne, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Saarbrücken.

NCC to study agricultural issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Problems facing the marketing of Jordanian agricultural products and the types of crops best suitable for the Jordan Valley will be discussed Sunday at a meeting by the National Consultative Council's (NCC) Agricultural Committee. Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin will take part in the meeting. Also on Sunday, the NCC's Legal Committee will continue its discussion of the new traffic law.

University attends science meeting

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University participated in a five-day conference on pharmacy sciences in San Diego, California which concluded on Nov. 7. The director of the university's Chemistry Department, Suleiman Sa'ad, who took part in the conference said that the participants discussed research papers dealing with pharmaceutical products. These participants represented universities from countries around the world, he said.

JCO lent JD 250,000 in Irbid in '82

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) here has granted agricultural cooperative organisations in the northern Badia region loans totalling JD 250,000 since the beginning of 1982, a JCO spokesman said Wednesday. The loans have been used to finance the purchase of various equipment needed by 10 local organisations, the spokesman added.

Sick cattle slain in Wadi Duleil

ZARQA (Petra) — Agriculture Department officials in Zarqa announced Wednesday that five heads of cattle had to be slain at Wadi Duleil because they were suffering of tuberculosis. The officials said, however, that the number of such cases is considered moderate in comparison with previous years. The department is now conducting a campaign to inoculate cows against the disease and almost 20,000 heads of cow are expected to be covered in the campaign, the official said.

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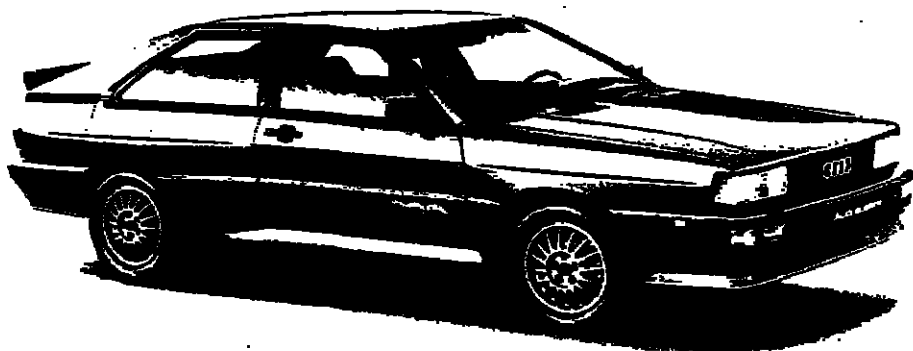
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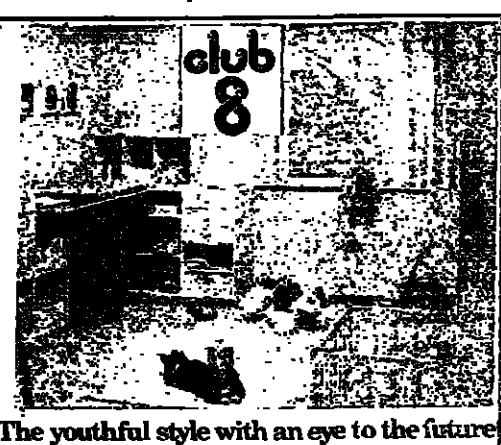
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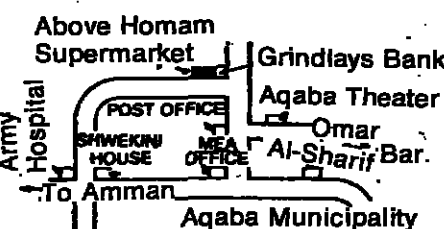
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Telex: 21971 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

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They wouldn't explain it

IT MUST have been hard for President Reagan's National Security Adviser William Clark to explain to the U.S. Senate subcommittee members who Tuesday voted to approve an extra \$475 million in aid money for Israel why their action will hurt the American-led Middle East peace process. Otherwise, why would he not tell them more than he did that, in the present atmosphere in the area, "any significant add-on will undercut the president's peace initiative?"

It is indeed a sorry state of affairs with the Reagan administration. In addition to its pronounced reluctance to tame its wild baby Israel, the administration seems also to be unwilling to face up to its proclaimed seriousness on pursuing the U.S. proposals for Middle East peace which call for, among other things, a halt on Israeli settlements.

(Israel Wednesday announced a new stage in its programme for settling Jews in the occupied West Bank. Deputy Agriculture Minister Mikhail Dekel told the Knesset Economics Committee that construction would soon start on an urban project and four rural outposts near the Arab town of Jenin. He said

the government expected the Jewish population in the West Bank to triple within the next three years and reach 75,000.)

If there is a specific lesson from the Senate subcommittee's dramatic move and its Israeli sequel the second day, it is the Arabs who should learn it: The U.S. administration can be serious about peace only when it stops asking them to make unilateral concessions and gestures of goodwill that neither Israel nor its congressional friends in the U.S. will reciprocate—or at least understand in good faith.

It is one thing for Secretary of States George Shultz to make us dance to his tune because he seems to understand Arabs much better than nearly each and every one of his predecessors, but it is another whether he is really able to do the same thing with the Israelis, be it Premier Begin and his government or their opposition, without as much as making little noise to interrupt their nightmarish sleep.

Mr. Shultz is on record as saying that we have gone a long way towards making peace. Isn't time to ask his Israeli friends where they are going?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A most significant achievement

The recently-set-up Higher Jordanian-Palestinian Committee is a significant step forward on the way to crystallising future relations between the two people, and for the coordination of political moves in the Arab and world arena.

The most substantial aspect regarding the committee formation is that it embodies a top-level capacity for joint Jordanian-Palestinian political decision-making. Moreover, the gap between intermittent consultations between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships on the one hand, and the decision-making process on the other exists no more now. A specialised apparatus for this purpose has been established.

The joint drive of the two people now advances steadily, with due consideration of the time factor, and within a framework of mutual understanding

Al Dustour: Fertiliser complex—a strong step forward

His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday inaugurated the Jordan Fertiliser Industrial Company's new complex in Aqaba.

The important economic achievement has greatly reinforced Jordan's productive drive, and stands out as an indicator of a new stage, shifting Jordan's exports in this field from raw-material culture, to an industrialised and processed commodity, of essential and vital significance to world agricultural development, urgently demanded in the world market.

Jordan's major capital being manpower does not negate the fact that this human source should possess a minimum of self-strength, to which a healthy national economy is an inevitable base, taking into account various aspects of pressure and siege the country has faced, and is bound to face in the future.

The start of Potash production a few weeks ago,

surpassing all routine complications.

The consistency of the newly-formulated committee will facilitate integrated follow-up of events, and the adoption of corresponding joint decisions, before it is too late: a characteristic Arab diplomacy has historically suffered from.

Such an aspect definitely gives the joint team liability to play a steering role whenever events take an intensified rapid stream of development.

The Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee will be the arm that implements the two peoples' cohesion requirements, and to put their integrated effort in its right and fruitful course.

A highly concerted Jordanian-Palestinian effort is under way making a path for the new dawn to break.

and the inauguration of the fertiliser complex are two steps that will enable Jordan to develop its economic structure, and guarantee independence, and issue that suffered a lot under conditions of the need for a comprehensive development at the economic and social levels.

The King in his talk with Jordan TV on this occasion touched at a crucial issue, when he pointed out that Jordan is driving at exploiting all national resources to serve the Jordanian citizen, and set an example to all those living in the region.

Natural resources of any country practically form the backbone of its present and future. Without genuine and rational exploitation of these resources, the vital interests of the peoples of the region remain under threat. The building of a solid economic base simply guarantees the capacity for taking independent decisions, and carrying out responsibilities.

RED & BLACK

A world for Dr. Strangelove?

By Jawad Ahmad

The world is in recession. This is a fact of life that the world has to contend with. A already fragile globe must do its utmost to alleviate its repercussions.

The recession is not yet a depression. People reveal a great deal of pessimism particularly when they draw an analogy between the current recession and the 1929 crash and consequent depression. It is not evident that the world is tumbling down to those depths of misery but without proper management we seem to be heading in that direction.

Symptoms of the recession—cum-depression are the increasing rates of unemployment

which are applicable to almost all countries. The greater emphasis put on this problem in the Western world does not mean it is greater there, than what it is in developing countries.

Another indicator is the continued failure of trade negotiations. The GATT conference (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which has just completed its work in Geneva turned out to be a big failure — a fact reminiscent of the recent failure of the joint International Monetary Fund-World Bank meetings. Cooperation on a multilateral basis has reached doomsday.

Yet, on the other hand bil-

ateralism is given a boost. Compared to multilateralism, bilateralism is viewed as a course. It means that two countries with mutually beneficial ties to limit the benefits of their contacts to themselves excluding others.

Some of the signs of bilateralism are even strengthened when political decisions in favour of multilateral co-operation are reversed or abandoned under domestic economic pressures. Examples are the grain embargo against the USSR and the American boycott of European companies supplying materials to the Siberian gas pipeline. In both cases, President Reagan had to

swallow his pride and abandon his tough-man image.

The celebrated OPEC is feeling the brunt of world recession for which it was partially blamed — of course — mainly groundlessly. Other international cartels are suffering similar setbacks.

The international monetary system has been suffering since 1971. It has still not recovered and it is not likely to do so in the near future. The chaos in the international market, the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates as well as protectionist approaches to national reserves are but signs of the monetary degeneration.

Poor countries stand to suffer most with unemployment, low or negative growth rates, 'beggar-thy-neighbour' policies of the rich, and the lack of reserves for which to secure basic needs.

All these trends occurred between the two world wars. They also preceded the great depression of the 30's.

Joseph Schumpeter has reflected on the inability over time to overcome business cycles such as the one the world faces now. Rationality and sensibility must prevail, or we would end up in a world of Dr. Strangelove.

A national U.S. survey on American attitudes toward the Palestinian question

Now attitudes are changing

Almost 80 per cent of the American people feel that the Palestinians should have the right to establish an independent state. This finding and other indications that the attitudes of the American people about the Arab-Israeli conflict are changing dramatically are revealed in the results of a major survey of public opinion released on the Nov. 18 by the Institute of Arab Studies in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Americans are apparently ready to support a much more evenhanded U.S. policy toward Israel and the Arabs than recent official pronouncements and congressional actions have indicated.

Believing that public opinion polling of American attitudes about the Middle East has for years not only ignored the Palestinian dimension, but too often distorted the results through subjective or selective questioning on key issues, the Institute commissioned a wide-ranging attitudinal survey of the American public regarding the various facets of the Palestinian question. The poll was conducted by Decision-Making/Information, a U.S. national research company, through telephone interviews from October 6-11, 1982 with 1020 American adults representing a cross-section of American society. The sample can be projected to the entire U.S. population with a margin of error of 3 per cent. Specifically the survey found that:

- 76 per cent of the respondents agree that the Palestinians should have the right to establish a state of their own when they are told that the U.S. supported a U.N. proposal in 1947 to establish both an Israeli and Palestinian state.
- Only 29 per cent feel that such a state would pose a security threat to Israel.
- Support for Israel remains strong, with 44 per cent of the respondents favouring continued high levels of U.S. economic and military assistance; only 35 per cent would support disciplinary measures against Israel because of the Lebanon invasion.
- Respondents were asked, "Thinking back a year ago, were your sympathies more with the Israelis or the Palestinians?" A year ago, 59 per cent of the respondents sympathised with Israel, compared to 39 per cent today; while 13 per cent sympathised with the Palestinians a year ago 23 per cent do so today.
- 83 per cent favour Palestinian representation at peace negotiations.
- In response to the key points of President Reagan's Middle East plan, 72 per cent agree that there should

be a freeze on further Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands while 56 per cent agree that Israel should not annex the occupied territories.

- 69 per cent agree with the statement that Israel violated the U.S. Arms Export Control Act restrictions on the use of American supplied weapons. Additional details on the survey's results are found below:

Pollsters have been assessing American public attitudes to the Middle East since the middle of the 1930s, when the issue of European Jewish immigration was debated in the U.S. in the context of World War II. As the struggle between Arabs and Jews intensified, the question of Palestine spilled over into American domestic politics, with the result that public opinion polls on the Middle East became a regular feature in surveys conducted by pollsters.

As it stands now, there is a plethora of public opinion polls on the Middle East conducted in behalf of various interest groups, governmental agencies, media organizations, specialists, and others.

An assessment of polls on the Middle East taken during the last thirty to forty years reveals the following:

Invariably, the major concern of pollsters and their sponsors has been to generate background information to inform and direct U.S. policies in directions that are favourable to Israel.

Until very recently, pollsters have defined the Middle East conflict as one involving the Arab states and Israel with the Palestinian dimension of it being ignored. Questions dealing directly with the Palestinians first appeared in 1978.

Critics of public opinion polls, including some of the pollsters themselves as well as media analysts, have referred to the way dominant issues were singled out for study, the ambiguous and even distorted wordings of questions, and subjectivity in the interpretation of data, all of which contributed in due course to significant biases in the utilisation of the results for policy purposes.

Of the various comments and criticisms made of public opinion polls on foreign affairs, two stand out: First, the general public knows little about complex international issues to be able to formulate an informed opinion;

Second, attitudes about foreign policy issues tend to reflect stereotypical notions popularized by the press — this is particularly true in the case of the Palestinians whose image in the media has been overwhelmingly negative in the past.

Finally, none of the numerous published polls conducted so far in the Middle East have been either sponsored by any Arab organizations or informed by concerns that reflect areas of interest to the Arabs, particularly the Palestinian viewpoint.

In order to rectify these shortcomings, and in recognition of the fact that public attitudes have a significant potential in shaping policy, the Institute of Arab Studies, commissioned Decision-Making/Information, a U.S. national research company, to conduct a wide-ranging attitudinal survey of the American public regarding the Palestine question in its various facets.

The survey was conducted through telephone interviews from October 6-11, 1982 and encompassed 1,020 American adults 18 years of age and above who represented demographically a cross-section of American society. As such the sample is projectable to the entire U.S. population with a margin of error ranging up to 3 per cent points. Specifically, the survey dealt with the following areas:

- Attitudes toward a Palestinian state
- Attitudes toward Israel and the Palestinians
- Attitudes toward U.S. Administration policy
- Attitudes toward Israel
- Attitudes toward the mass media

Attitudes toward a Palestinian state

76 per cent agree that, based on the 1947 U.N. partition plan of Palestine, the Palestinians should have the right to establish a state of their own.

Of the 11 per cent who disagree with the idea of a Palestinian state based on the U.N. partition of Palestine, a majority changed their views from negative to positive, when they told that of the 4.5 million Palestinians, slightly more than one-half live as refugees outside historical Palestine.

83 per cent favour a Palestinian representation at peace negotiations.

65 per cent agree to the statement that there will be no peace in the Middle East until the Palestinians have a state.

Of those who agree that the Palestinians should have a state, 55 per cent feel that the U.S. should help in establishing such a state.

Only 29 per cent feel that such a state would pose a security threat to Israel.

Of those who oppose such a state on security grounds, almost two-thirds are prepared to favour the creation of such a state, if it were to be demilitarised.

Attitudes toward Israel and the Palestinians

In response to the key points of President Reagan's Middle East plan 72 per cent agree that there should be a freeze on further Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands. 56 per cent believe that Israel should not annex the occupied territories.

Respondents were asked, "Thinking back a year ago, were your sympathies more with the Israelis or the Palestinians?" A year ago 59 per cent sympathised with Israel, compared to 39 per cent today; while 13 per cent sympathised with the Palestinians a year ago, compared to 23 per cent today.

In response to some of the provisions of the Camp David Peace accords, 60 per cent favour the withdrawal of the Israeli

government from the West Bank and Gaza.

69 per cent disapproved of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, while 72 per cent opposed the Israeli forces entering Beirut.

42 per cent said Israel's invasion of Lebanon was justified on the basis of PLO military presence there.

However, when informed that from July 1981 to June 1982 the Palestine Liberation Organisation observed the ceasefire and that the violations came from the Israeli side, the percentage justifying the invasion was reduced by almost one-half.

53 per cent agreed with the statement that had Israel not entered Beirut, the massacre of Palestinian refugees would have not taken place.

Most people are confused about who committed the massacres of Palestinian refugees in Beirut but of those who had an opinion the majority blame Israel.

Attitudes toward U.S. administration policies

When asked about the Reagan peace plan, only one-third (33 per cent) of the respondents agreed with the President's view that there should not be an independent Palestinian state.

56 per cent agree with the Jordan option, namely that the West Bank and Gaza should have self-rule in association with Jordan.

In contrast, 50 per cent opt for an independent state, while 17 per cent have no opinion. This is the highest percentage reported so far. Gallup asked a similar question in September 1982 and reported then that 23 per cent endorsed the idea of an independent Palestinian state.

32 per cent think that the U.S. government should recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation, with 55 per cent saying the government should not. This is a drop in favour of recognition, when compared to the Gallup data of August, 1982 in which 48 per cent say that the U.S. should talk directly with the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the representative of the Palestinian people.

However, when informed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is recognised by 108 governments around the world, one-third of those who had originally opted for non-recognition changed their views in support of recognition.

31 per cent believe that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the Palestinian people's political representative, whereas in 1978 according to a Gallup poll only 14 per cent saw the Organisation as the official representative of the Palestinian people.

Among the Palestinians living in the occupied territories sampled by Time magazine in May 1982, 86 per cent favoured an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza run by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. No doubt the figure is higher after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the massacre.

— Respondents are almost evenly

divided on the Reagan peace plan proposition that the U.S. should make an iron clad guarantee to the security of Israel: 49 per cent agree and 46 per cent disagree.

64 per cent feel that it is important for the U.S. government to maintain friendly relations with the Arab countries.

49 per cent feel that U.S. policies in the Middle East are balanced while 41 per cent feel that they favour one side.

Of those who think that the U.S. policies are not balanced, 86 per cent say the U.S. favours Israel and only 8 per cent say that it favours the Palestinians.

Attitudes toward Israel

69 per cent agree with the statement that the tax-exempt status of Israeli bonds sold in the U.S. should be revoked when they are told that Israel is the only country allowed this status.

69 per cent agree with the statement that Israel violated the U.S. Arms Export Control Act which states that American-made weapons must be used only for legitimate self-defence.

35 per cent believe that disciplinary measures ought to be taken against Israel because of its Lebanon invasion.

Americans are evenly split as to whether Israel should receive aid from the U.S.: 44 per cent favouring and 50 per cent opposing it.

Of the 44 per cent agreeing that the U.S. should continue to give aid to Israel, 37 per cent favour legislation reducing the amount of aid once they realised that on a per capita basis, Israel receives aid more than any other country, and a further one-third is prepared to endorse legislation cutting off the extent of the aid to Israel on a per capita basis: \$1,000 per man, woman and child in Israel.

Support for Israel is still strong among the American population and most Americans did not favour disciplinary measures against Israel.

Attitudes toward the media

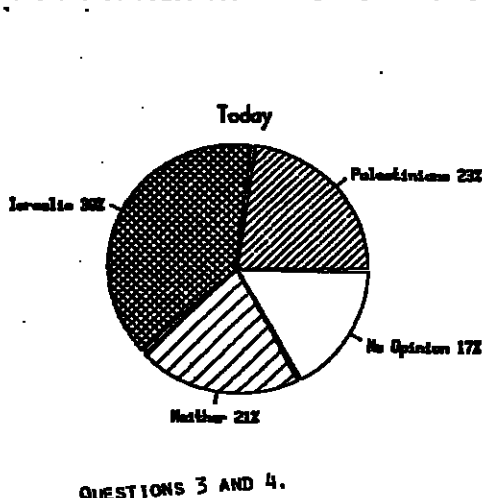
When asked to name the sources of information about the Middle East, other than television news, 41 per cent mention newspapers, 26 per cent magazines, 16 per cent TV talk shows, and 13 per cent friends, relatives and others.

Contrary to claims made by pro-Israeli organisations in this country, the majority, 57 per cent, feel that the media is fair in its reporting about the Middle East, 20 per cent that it favours Israel, and 9 per cent that it favours the Palestinians.

The above research was conducted by the Institute of Arab Studies. This Institute is an independent non-profit research organisation located in Belmont, Massachusetts. The study was supervised by Dr. Fouad Moughrabi of the University of Tennessee (Chattanooga) and Dr. Elia Zureik of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

TODAY, ARE YOUR SYMPATHIES MORE WITH THE ... ISRAELIS ... OR THE PALESTINIANS ?

THINKING BACK A YEAR AGO, WERE YOUR SYMPATHIES MORE WITH THE ... ISRAELIS ... OR ... THE PALESTINIANS ?



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FULL AUTONOMY, OR SELF-CONTROL, FOR THE ARAB RESIDENTS OF THE ISRAELI-OCCUPIED WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP.

FAVOR (%)

OPPOSE (%)

58

26

PALESTINIAN REPRESENTATION AT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

83

13

LOCATING OF ISRAELI FORCES IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP.

31

52

WITHDRAWAL OF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT FROM THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP.

60

26

كنا في إسرائيل

New law raises rents, protects tenants

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A new Landlords and Tenants Law was enacted at the beginning of last August to replace an older law which had been in force for several decades. The need for such a law arose during the mid 1970's, when rents on houses and commercial properties rose very sharply. Landlords of older properties suffered economically because the law forbade that a tenant be evicted or asked to pay more rent as long as he continued to occupy the same premises.

In a recent interview with the Jordan Times, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice Rafeh Al Wazani explained some aspects of the new Landlords and Tenants Law.

Under the new law, a tenant is still protected in that, a landlord cannot arbitrarily increase the rent of premises which a tenant occu-

pies, and the rent received by the landlord continues to be the same as the rent agreed upon when the initial contract with the tenant was signed.

However, the very low rents which were being paid by some tenants for properties they have occupied for years have been brought up to date by the new law.

Commercial buildings and properties which have been leased since the beginning of 1955 now earn their owners an extra 20 per cent of the original rent for every year up to the end of 1964, and an extra 10 per cent of the original rent for every year between 1965 and the end of 1975. Thus the rents of all commercial properties leased between 1955 and 1975 have been automatically increased along these lines.

The rents of commercial properties leased before 1955 have been increased by 30 per cent of the original rent for every year before 1955, plus the increments

applicable after that year.

As for residential premises, house rents have been increased by 15 per cent of the original rent for every year until 1955, by 10 per cent for every year between 1955 and the end of 1964 and by 5 per cent for every year between 1965 and the end of 1975.

The most important element introduced by the new Landlords and Tenants Law is that it gives the government the right to issue a decree increasing or decreasing rents whenever it deems fit.

Several other important differences between the old and the new laws governing the relationship between tenants and landlords were also pointed out by Mr. Wazani.

Under the old law, there was no clear article stipulating that tenants of furnished houses could not be asked to leave the premises by the landlord at will or asked to pay extra rent. The new law guarantees that tenants of furnished

houses will continue to pay the same rents that they undertook to pay when the contract was signed, subject to the updating increments and their residence cannot be discontinued.

The old law applied to Jordanians and foreigners alike. However, the new law does not protect the right of foreign tenants to continued and unquestioned residence in a premises at constant rent, unless the law in the foreign tenant's country offers similar protection to Jordanians. If a legal dispute results, the tenant must establish that his country's law does offer such protection.

Another important element introduced by the new law is that tenants who are unable to produce a written contract to prove that they have been renting a certain premises for a given period of time can produce witnesses, whose testimony will be accepted as evidence in place of a contract. This was not possible under the old law.

and tenants who had rented old premises years ago through personal verbal agreements, and who used to pay rent without demanding receipts from their landlords, were liable to eviction.

The new law also allows a landlord living in one part of the country and owning a residential property in another part to evict the tenant renting it if he wishes to live in the house himself. This was not possible under the old law.

The previous law was unclear regarding the right of a landlord to build a second storey above a house occupied by his tenants. The present law clearly grants landlords this right.

The previous law stated that in the case of the death of a tenant, the contract according to which he rented a property in his lifetime remained unchanged and automatically applied to his entire family.

The present law states that only the wife and other immediate family members who were living with the deceased tenant at the time of his death can take over the tenancy on the same terms. Brothers and sisters of the deceased not living with him are not considered immediate family in this context.

The new law allows landlords to pull down leased properties that are more than 40 years old after suitable compensation has been granted to the tenant. This was not allowed under the old law.

The new law also ensures that landlords cannot refuse to accept rent from tenants, then claim that rent was not paid and sue to evict the tenant. A special accountant in court is now available to receive rents from tenants and transfer them to landlords, cannot therefore claim that the rent had not been paid.

Film on Islam honoured

WASHINGTON — The Peoples of Islam, a film produced to accompany the heritage of Islam exhibit currently touring the United States, will receive an international award for excellence this month.

Islam Centennial Fourteen, sponsor of both the film and "The Heritage of Islam", announced that The Peoples of Islam will receive the 1982 Cine Golden Eagle award in ceremonies to be held in Washington from Nov. 30 through Dec. 2.

The Peoples of Islam is a 24-minute film about representative Muslims in six countries — Nigeria, Morocco, Egypt, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Indonesia. It shows both the differences and the similarities in these widespread cultures and the traditional Islamic values that unite them.

Produced by Image House Films of New York, the film was written, directed and photographed by Stuart Day with the assistance of Ewis Bushnell and Amy Black. In 1981, Dr. Day received the cine award for his film Saudi Arabia Today. In an interview he explained "our aim was to show a very diverse way of life. We emphasised the diversity of Islam and showed that it is flexible enough to accommodate divisions."

To capture both the work situation and the prayer life of Islam, Day visited mosque and market place. He filmed religious elements and details of daily life in

locations which included an automotive assembly line in Casablanca, the Suez Canal in Egypt and Malaysians at prayer on an oil rig in the China Sea. "In Islam the mosque is wherever people happen to be at prayer time," said Day.

He explained that since the film presented a cross-section of people and their daily life, it trains the American eye to look at Islam from the point of view of the subject rather than with preconceived ideas.

Cine (The Council on International Nontheatrical Events) is an award organization based in Washington. It selects films to represent the United States overseas. The award of the Golden Eagle qualified The Peoples of Islam to be shown in film festivals in Pakistan and throughout Europe.

Americans in San Francisco are currently viewing the film as part of the Islam Centennial Fourteen exhibit now in that city.

After it leaves San Francisco, the exhibit will travel across the United States to New York and Washington and then into Canada to Toronto.

Islam Centennial Fourteen is a private non-profit organization. Its purpose is to unite Americans in government and the academic world in focusing their attention on the contributions of Islamic civilization and culture through a variety of programmes.

— U.S.I.A.

Saudis use oil for development

By Elias Haddad
Reuters

JEDDAH — Saudi Arabia built almost two new schools a day in the last decade as soaring oil revenues financed its development programme, providing a swift advance towards becoming a modern industrial state.

The kingdom's oil-fired leap forward since the price of crude quadrupled in 1973 is set out in a new report to King Fahd by his planning ministry.

It covers the decade of the 1970s and the Saudi first and second development plans, chronicling how the petromoney was spent as crude prices went from 1.8 to 32 dollars a barrel and government revenue increased by 43 times.

Per capita income reached 5,550 Saudi riyals (1,613 dollars) from 2,835 riyals (823 dollars) in constant 1969 70 riyals.

What the ministry terms remarkable progress in education saw the number of schools and colleges rise to 11,000 at the end of the period from 3,000 at the beginning.

The number of teachers jumped from 23,000 to 78,000 while the number of pupils and students in the kingdom of about eight million people rose to 1.5 million from 545,000.

In his first policy statement last July, King Fahd said that his government wanted "to continue the propagation of knowledge at the rate it has been proceeding and then to raise the level of education so that the improvement in quality matches the growth in educational facilities."

Under the current five-year plan (1981-85) Saudi Arabia will be spending 122.5 billion riyals (35 billion dollars) on educational programmes, or 16 per cent of the total development outlay, according to official statistics.

Youth responsibility

The king said: "A special and heavy responsibility lies on our youth, for they are our strong right hand today and our planners of tomorrow."

"They must not imitate the lost youth of the West and be carried by corrupt pleasures and lose themselves. They must not succumb to extremism for our religion is a tolerant one which does

not accept extremism."

He said the next plan would concentrate on two areas: development of Saudi manpower and improvement of the environment.

"Our goal will always be the fair distribution of income among our citizens so that every individual may benefit."

The report on the last decade estimated that government revenue, virtually all from oil, rose to 211 billion Saudi riyals (61 billion dollars) annually from five billion (1.5 billion dollars).

Oil output touched a peak of more than 10 million barrels daily during the decade, although a world glut has pushed down current production to little more than half that, according to Western oil industry estimates.

Government spending rose to 136 billion riyals (55 billion dollars) in 1980 from six billion riyals (1.7 billion dollars) in 1970, said the report which was presented to King Fahd by Planning Minister Hisham Nazer.

Financing agriculture

The kingdom, whose oil reserves in 1980 totalled 167.5 billion barrels or a quarter of the world's entire reserves, used part of the oil revenue to finance agriculture.

The report shows that wheat production in desert fields watered by hugely expensive irrigation systems rose to 150,000 tonnes in 1980 from 20,000 tonnes 10 years earlier and citrus production rose to 134,000 tonnes a year from 34,000 tonnes.

The capacity of water desalination plants rose eightfold.

The Saudis had 3,800 doctors at the end of the 1970s compared with 800 when the "OPEC decade" began. There were 959 hospitals, clinics and health centres compared with 577 in 1970.

Factories numbered 2,134 by 1980, against 360 at the start of the period.

The report says the gross national product after inflation grew at an annual rate of 10.7 per cent to 49 billion riyals (14 billion dollars) from 17 billion riyals (five billion dollars).

The balance of payments surplus jumped to 320 billion riyals (93 billion dollars) after the oil price explosion of 1973 from 82 billion riyals (24 billion dollars) but disappeared in 1978 and then reappeared in 1980.



Arab News

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 Koran
06:50 Children's Programme
07:30 News in French
08:00 Film
08:30 Programmes Review
09:00 Local Programme
09:30 News in Arabic
10:00 Arabic Series
10:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:30 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Mind Your Language
09:10 Big Hawaii
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM & party on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
13:00 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
15:00 Instrumentals
16:00 Country Music
17:00 Concert Hour
18:00 News Summary
19:00 Special Feature, Pop Session
20:00 News Summary
21:00 Great Books of Islam, Melody
22:00 News Desk
23:00 Date with a Star
24:00 Evening Show
25:00 News Summary
26:00 Evening Show
27:00 News Summary
28:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 Koran
06:50 Children's Programme
07:30 Popeye
08:00 Religious Programme
08:30 The Muppet Show
09:00 The World We Live In
09:30 Soccer
10:00 Science and Life
10:30 Western Theatre
11:00 Feature Film
11:30 Religious Programme
12:00 News in Arabic
12:30 Arabic Series
13:00 Local Variety Programme

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

* Boudu Sauve des Eaux, a comedy by Jean Renoir, at the French Cultural Centre Friday at 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Paul Guiragossian, at the Jordan National Gallery. Ends Thursday.

* The Italian Contemporary Art Exhibition, at the Alla Art Gallery. Opens Thursday 5:00 p.m.

LECTURE

* Dr. Bruce B. Lawrence speaks on "Modernisation and Religious Values in Islam" at the American Centre Thursday at 6:30 p.m.

SYMPHONY

* The Bamberg Symphony Orchestra performs at the Royal Cultural Centre Thursday at 8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41530
British Council 36147-H
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 41203
Spanish Cultural Centre 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayat Arts Centre 66195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51761.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mumtazah, Jabal Luweidhah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Abu Information Department of Amman Airport. Tel. 205-1, where a shuttle always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Dhahran (RJ)
09:50 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:45 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
10:50 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Larnaka (RJ)
11:35 Kuwait (KAC)
11:45 Athens (RJ)
12:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
12:30 London (RJ)
12:45 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
12:50 Athens (GF)
13:25 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (AI)
13:30 Cairo (RJ)
13:35 Rome (RJ)
13:40 Baghdad (RJ)
13:45 Tripoli (LN)
13:50 Beirut (ME)
14:05 Cairo (RJ)
14:10 Baghdad (BA)
14:15 Cairo (EA)
14:20 Beirut (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30 Istanbul, Belgrade (JAT)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:55 Damascus (RJ)
07:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:30 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (ME)
10:25 Athens (GF)
10:45 Rome (RJ)
10:50 Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:20 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:15 Agaba (RJ)
12:20 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:55 Kuwait (KAC)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 15121
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 20141
Traffic police 66301-4
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81313-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Valley, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66417-4
Shmeisani Hospital 66913-5
University Hospital 64548
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musaber Hospital 66722-4
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Muhajirah 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Mafraq 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Atif Dabbas 668384

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Rs. per kg.
Apple (African) 240/200
Apple (American) 240/200
Apple (Double Red) 270/200
Apple (Golden) 270/200
Apple (Pink) 270/200
Apple (Starline) 270/200
Banana 260/200
Banana (Mukammal) 230/200
Beans 170/120
Beets 200/150
Cabbage 130/100
Carrot 150/120
Cauliflower (white) 180/140
Chesnuts 720/720
Coconut 450/450
Cucumber (large) 160/140
Cucumber (small) 210/180
Dates 200/160
Eggplants (small) 180/150
Garlic 300/400

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
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09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Ras Al Khaima, Dubai (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (KAC)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
13:15 Moscow (SU)
14:00 London (BA)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:15 London (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Amsterdam (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

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DEPARTURES

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Pakistan clinches Asian hockey crown

NEW DELHI (R) — Pakistan's sleek and goal-bungy forwards ripped India's defence apart to win the Asian Games men's hockey final 7-1 here Wednesday and win the gold medal for the sixth time since 1958.

India turned in a disappointing performance against their traditional rivals after scoring first through a penalty stroke in the fourth minute and were outclassed in every department.

Pakistan's 31-year-old captain and left wing Samiullah made some brilliant thrusting runs but it, was left to other forwards like his younger brother Kalimullah and Hanif Khan to score most of the goals.

India's forwards never stopped trying but they

were unable to find gaps or space to penetrate the green-shirted Pakistani wall of defence.

Pakistan manager Khalid Mehmood said: "I thought it would be a very close match but I can't explain why India fell apart after gaining the lead in the first half."

He added: "The score today gave an exaggerated impression because India is not such a bad team."

Skipper Samiullah, modest hero of more than a decade of international hockey and regarded as the best outside left in the world, praised his forwards and goalkeeper Shahid Ali but said full-backs Manzoor Ul Hassan and Qasim Zia played the game of their lives.

Inconsistent Borg beaten by McEnroe

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — American John McEnroe Tuesday beat Sweden's former world number one tennis player Bjorn Borg 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 in an exciting game which showed flashes of the skills which Borg hopes will take him back to the top next year.

The second day of the Europe versus America challenge here brought the score to 5-3 for Europe.

After his defeat Borg, 26, said, "I'm not as consistent as I should be, but overall I am very pleased with the match."

His comeback depended on tightening up his concentration and this meant playing lots of matches against lots of top players, he said.

"Any guy who can win Wimbledon five times and the French

Open six times can certainly do it," McEnroe said.

Borg's game Tuesday suffered from inconsistency. Bursts of hard-hitting rallies and powerful aces were followed by double faults and wild shots. McEnroe's services were well below his usual standard but Borg admitted his were worse. "Maybe that's where I lost the game," he said.

Fans looking for one of McEnroe's outbursts of anger got a different form of entertainment Tuesday from the good-humoured and jockey American.

True to form he did dispute a linesman's decision—but one given in his favour. The umpire conceded and awarded Borg the point to the delight of an astonished crowd of more than

5,000. McEnroe admitted to being tired after a hard four months and many players here are under similar strain towards the end of the tennis year.

Gene Mayer, 26, of the U.S. and Ivan Lendl, 22, of Czechoslovakia, both showed difficulty in sustaining their concentration in an earlier game. The American won 2-6, 6-0, 8-6 but later said, "it was a struggle for both of us and it depended on who took advantage of the other's mistakes."

The fastest-moving match of the day was between Andres Gomez, 22, of Ecuador and rising Swedish star Mats Wilander, 18, who won 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

The closely-matched pair chased the ball all over the court and traded skillful drop shots and volleys. Both lost their grip in the second set but returned to the fray in earnest in a final set dominated by the Swede.

The young French Open winner said after the match, "Gomez is dangerous. He can hit winners from any place on the court."

Goolagong out of Australian Open

MELBOURNE (R) — Former champions Evonne Goolagong of Australia and Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova made second round exits from the women's singles in the Australian Open Tennis Championship Wednesday.

Goolagong, seeded 13th and bidding for her fifth Australian crown, went down 2-6, 6-4, 7-5 to American Candy Reynolds on the centre court while Mandlikova, the 1980 champion, was beaten 3-6, 6-2, 6-0 by West German Eva Pfaff.

Despite her defeat Goolagong, twice Wimbledon Champion, was far from demoralised and said: "Though I lost I'm still happy because I have no injuries. That's a good sign for me. Now I can go straight into training."

Goolagong, who reached the final of last week's New South Wales Open, squandered a 5-2 lead in the final set and held a match point in the 10th game.

THE Daily Crossword By Sophie Florman

ACROSS
1 Too late
5 Fight
10 Latvian
14 Corrida
15 Chatter
16 Uncomfortable
17 By some means
20 Be under the weather
21 Cattle
22 Broadway
23 Saccharin
24 Baseball clubs
26 Fit in

DOWN
2 Describing
3 Arabs
32 Make available
33 Scottish negative
36 At any risk
41 — Argosies
42 Philippine
43 Certain
44 Tanager
46 Thoroughfare
48 City laws
49 Attired
50 Lots
52 Man's baby
53 Relative of ants

Using fair means or foul
60 Passage, in anatomy
61 Love greatly
62 Otherwise
63 Electrical units
64 David's daughter
65 Luge

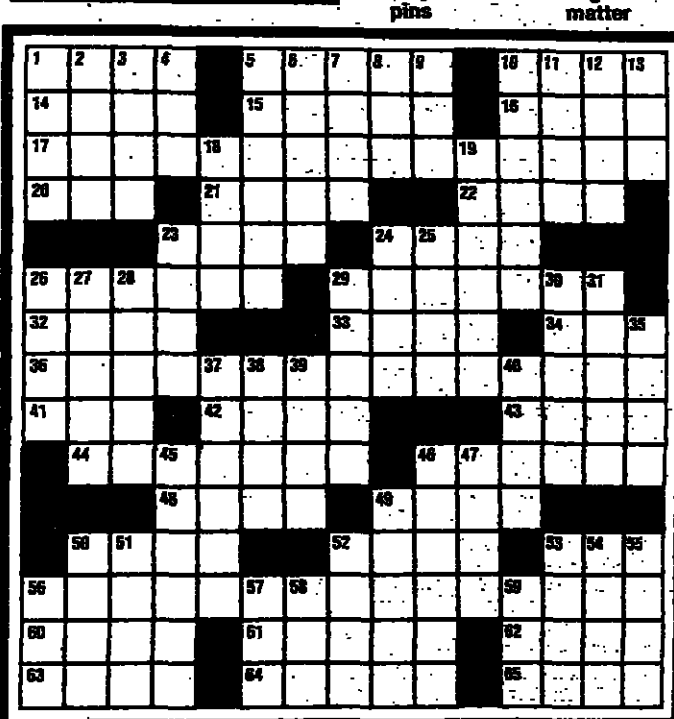
DOWN
1 Greek meeting place
2 Anderson of TV
3 City SSW of Moscow
4 Hit show
5 Espionage
6 Hag
7 Uncommon
8 — loss for words
9 Ballpoint
10 Most recent
11 Resound
12 At one time
13 Son of Odin
14 Related
19 Punctual
22 Custom
24 Hit hard
25 Oriental servant
26 Play with pins

27 Greek magistrate
28 Rent
29 Young codfish
30 — ear, and
31 Social group
35 Coup d'
37 Beginning
38 Empty
39 Uses poor judgment
40 Deck item
45 Philanthropist
46 Killer
47 Powder base
48 Poisonous snake
50 Legend
51 Cough to attract attention
52 "— Here to
53 Vote
54 Soared
55 — out (made do)
56 School subject
57 Krazy
58 Room in a harem
59 Legal matter

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
1 TACTIC
5 USAR
10 TACTIC
14 TACTIC
15 TACTIC
16 TACTIC
17 TACTIC
20 TACTIC
21 TACTIC
22 TACTIC
23 TACTIC
24 TACTIC
26 TACTIC

DOWN
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3 TACTIC
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33 TACTIC
36 TACTIC
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59 TACTIC

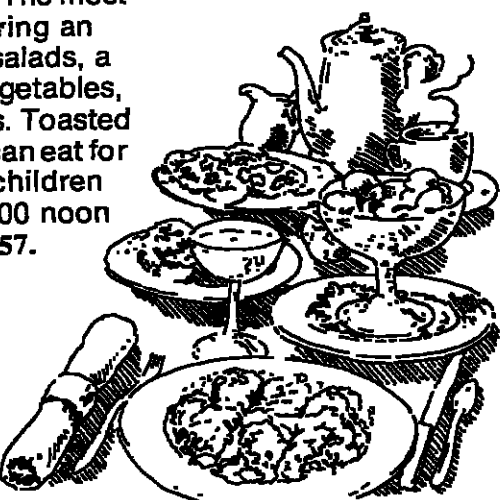


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Australia beats England by 7 wickets

BRISBANE (R) — Australia survived one or two scares before beating England by seven wickets in the second cricket test Wednesday to take a 1-0 lead in the five-match series.

The touring team gave themselves an outside chance of snatching an unexpected victory when, after gaining a lead of 187, they had the Australians biting their nails at 83 for three.

"There were a few flutters in the dressing room at this point but Kim Hughes and David Hookes batted very well," said Australian skipper Greg Chappell. "They showed a lot of temperament and courage to bat through the situation."

Hughes was dropped twice in the space of three runs and Hookes was repeatedly beaten by off spinner Eddie Hemmings, but the pair slowly gained in confidence and steered their side home with an unbroken fourth wicket stand of 107.

England scraped together only another 30 runs Wednesday morning after they had resumed at 279 for seven and England skipper Bob Willis said afterwards that it was well short of what had been needed to put the Australians under pressure.

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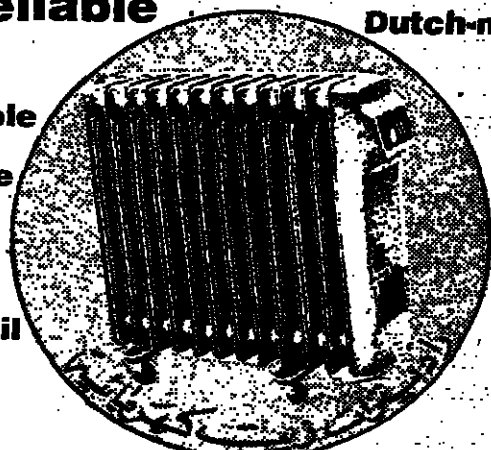
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Tel: 25780

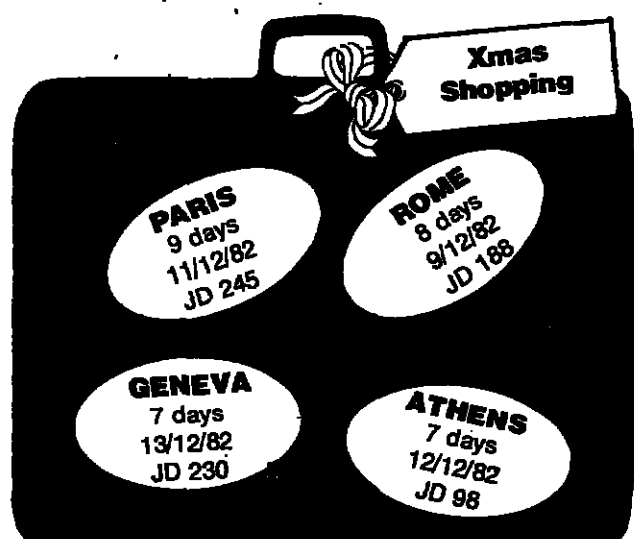
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Or Mr. Ziad Farkh Tel. 77971-22748



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JORDAN

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2. FINE ART THEORIES:
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3. DESIGN THEORIES:
Design: Theory and History, History of Traditional Crafts.
4. DESIGN STUDIOS AND WORKSHOPS:
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b) Interior Design—Basic Design, Furniture Design etc.
c) Graphic Design—Basic Design, Graphic Illustration, Advertising Packaging.
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The Dean
Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences
Yarmouk University
Irbid, Jordan

هكذا من البطل

